

4890709(4)
PD-ADD-484-B1

Project Evaluation Summary

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1 Mission or AID/W Office Name USAID/Korea		2 Project Number 489-22-660-709	
3 Project Title Seoul National University (SNU) Graduate Program of Basic Science			
4 Key project dates (fiscal years) a. Loan 9/13/75 b TDDA 9/13/79 c. TDD 9/13/80 Agreement Signed			5 Total U S funding - life of project \$5 million
6 Evaluation number as listed in Eval. Schedule 77-11	7 Period covered by this evaluation From: 11/76 To: 5/77		8 Date of this Evaluation Review 5/17/77
9 Action Decisions Reached at Evaluation Review, including items needing further study On the basis of the project evaluation review, no new action decisions are required.		10 Officer or Unit responsible for follow-up	11 Date Action to be completed

12 Signatures:

Project Officer

Mary C. Neville

Signature: _____

Typed

Name: Mary C. NevilleDate: July 27, 1977

AID Representative

Signature: _____

Typed

Name: Dennis P. ParrettDate: July 28, 1977

13. Summary

The normal procedures for launching an AID loan result in a substantial amount of time in the initial period of the project being devoted mainly to planning and documentation activities relating to meeting Conditions Precedent (CPs). Although SNU met these CPs on schedule, project input and resources could not be committed until after fulfilment of the AID requirement for CPs.

The recruitment of the U.S. Project Coordinator and the U.S. Liaison Consultant as conceptualized in the Project Paper, followed promptly upon completion of CPs. These two SNU contractors have provided leadership to coordinate and implement the following key elements of the project: 1) recruitment of U.S. Visiting Professors (USVPs); 2) arrangements for programs of advanced preparation/research for SNU visiting professors (SNU VPs); 3) planning for research support activities; and 4) procurement initiation of laboratory equipment and library materials. In general, satisfactory progress is being made toward accomplishment of targets as designed. The recruitment of USVPs has presented a unique challenge and required substantial lead time because such VPs are frequently recruited from U.S. professors who are planning their sabbatical leaves from U.S. universities, and arrangements for sabbatical leave are normally finalized one year in advance. Arrangements for USVPs coming to SNU could only be made following meeting of CPs and therefore the VPs normally could not arrive until approximately one year later. The nature of this recruitment situation resulted in a small number of USVPs on board at the early stage of the project, but the project momentum is now accelerating rapidly and catching up with the planned target. An important measure of the progress of this project is the fact that all the CPIs scheduled as of the project evaluation review date, of the SNU PPT network chart have been met in a timely manner, and it is anticipated that the remaining CPIs will be met prior to their scheduled dates without problems.

14. Evaluation Methodology

This evaluation review was a regular AID/SNU joint evaluation held at SNU in accordance with the conditions of the Project Paper, the SNU evaluation plan described in the CP document, and the PPT network chart. Participants in the review included 1) the U.S. Project Coordinator and other members of the SNU Project Evaluation Committee headed by the Vice President of SNU; and 2) the USAID project manager and backstop officers.

In order to insure project quality, SNU had been involved in an ongoing evaluative process from the inception of the project. Similar to the internal institutional study and work which normally precede the evaluation and accreditation of programs in U.S. universities, the SNU Project Committee had engaged in evaluative activities within the university departments participating in the project.

The evaluation review focussed on major project issues including timing of the commitment of inputs and project resources, the validity of the project design and scope, and the effectiveness of the method of project implementation. At this early stage in the implementation of the project, data provided by the SNU Project Committee and data supplied by the USAID project management office were adequate to determine whether the project was moving toward timely accomplishment of the project purpose as stated in the Project Paper.

15. Documents to be revised to reflect decisions noted on page 1:

None

16. Evaluation Findings about External Factors

The assumptions as shown in the logical framework incorporated in the Project Paper (Annex IV) remain valid.

17. Evaluation Findings about Goal/Subgoal

The goal of this project is to create the capability within Korea to produce scientific personnel required for Korean development. The nature of this goal and the fact that it is to be accomplished by the development of graduate programs of international standards indicate that a substantial period of time is required for goal accomplishment. At this point in project implementation, only 9 months after commitment of initial project inputs and resources subsequent to fulfillment of the CPs, it is too early to cite objectively verifiable indicators of progress toward the goal of the project.

It was agreed in the evaluation review that this project was progressing well with no modification in project design and implementation required. Therefore, it is reasonable to judge that with continued project momentum and USAID management, the project will contribute to the goal as stated in the Project Paper.

18. Evaluation Finding about Purpose

The purpose of this project is to develop the graduate program of basic science at SNU by 1980, to produce scientists who are fully qualified by international standards to staff Korea's universities, colleges, industries and research institutes

Eight EOPS conditions stated in the logical framework incorporated in the Project Paper are as follows:

- (1) An organized, qualified graduate faculty of science and mathematics.
- (2) Fewer Koreans going abroad for graduate degree programs
- (3) Appropriate curricula.
- (4) Instructional materials, library and laboratories required to produce qualified personnel and plans for continued maintenance.
- (5) Research capability.
- (6) Consultative capability.
- (7) Capability for evaluating student performance
- (8) Procedures for evaluating capability of faculty in achieving its objectives

In this evaluation review, it is appropriate to cite evidence on those conditions which are relevant at this state in project implementation. In general the EOPS conditions are to be accomplished mainly through the pursuance of programs of advanced preparation/research in U.S. institutions by SNU faculty members and by teaching, collaborative research and consultation on curriculum development by SNU faculty members and USVPs at SNU. Other key inputs are the laboratory and library procurement and research support activities designed to strengthen research capability at SNU. As of this evaluation review date, a total of 15 SNU VPs has been sent to well-selected U.S. institutions to pursue programs of advanced preparation/research and arrangements for placing in U.S. institutions another 16 SNU VPs scheduled to leave for the U.S. in September, 1977 have been completed. A total of five (5) USVPs in

addition to the U.S. Project Coordinator has been on board at SNU for assignments including teaching, collaborative research, and consultation on curriculum development of graduate programs, faculty development, and procurement of laboratory equipment and library materials. Arrangements have been completed to bring in 6 more USVPs in September, 1977 for similar assignments.

Under the contract with SNU, the U.S. Liaison Consultant has already placed orders representing 30% of the planned target for total library procurements, and SNU has forwarded to the Office of Supply, Republic of Korea (OSROK) requisitions representing 37% of the planned target for total laboratory procurement. The process described above is clearly working toward achieving the specific EOPS conditions as they become relevant in implementation of project.

Since key elements of the project are in general progressing satisfactorily in a timely manner, it is reasonable to judge that the EOPS conditions will be achieved by 1980.

19. Evaluation Findings about Inputs and Outputs

As stated in Block 17, at this point of project implementation, only 9 months after commitment of initial project inputs and resources, it is premature to measure outputs of this type of project. It is important to note however, that SNU has been committing inputs in an impressive manner as described in Block 18. The evaluation review has identified no need for changes in schedule or in type and quantity of inputs/resources or outputs to achieve the project purpose.

20. Evaluation Findings about Unplanned Effects

No such unplanned effects have been identified.

21. Changes in Design or Execution

As stated in Block 17, the evaluation review confirmed that there was no need for changes in project design or implementation.

22. Lessons Learned

In planning a project of this nature, there should be awareness of the need for substantial lead time for recruitment of top-flight U.S. visiting professors because frequently recruitment is made from professors who are planning sabbatical leaves and arrangements are normally finalized one year in advance (See Block 13).

23. Special Comments or Remarks

The rationale for this project was that in view of the current stage of Korean development, the need was urgent to create a capability whereby Korea can produce its own scientific and technical personnel required for economic development. The impact of this project will influence the entire society including the lower economic strata because within the educational system, the curriculum and instruction at all levels will benefit from the better-prepared professors, teacher trainers and teachers. Thus, a practical modern education will produce students who will be prepared to take advantage of the productive work made available by the growing industrial and export-oriented economy in Korea. This project can serve as a model for design of projects of this nature in other LDC's.